NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1805. [No. 2245.

EIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, Thames-Street,

e just Received, and for SALE,

ORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
chests souchong Tea.
chests Hyson-skin do.
half-chests Bohea do.
chest Young-hyson do.
casks London Porter.
cases Capers.
bale Cloves.
cases Olive Oil.
do. Ketchup.
boxes Muscatel Raisins.
constant supply of Flour.
—As usual, an extensive Assortment of Groceries, at Wholesale and Retail.

port, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. WILDER,

EW Tickets in the 7th class of South-Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dolls. until the 18th inst. when they will rise—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10,000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—200 of 25—525 of 12 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.

port, April 12, 1805.

NOTICE.

HE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, request all persons indebted to them for Tickets, in said Lottery, the immediate payment.

-Greenwich, April 12, 1805.

CINCINNATI.

HE Members of the Rhode-Island State Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to wear the usual Badge of Mourning, on the left arm, for Twenty-one Days, commencing the 14th inst, on Account of the Decease of Doctor David Olyphant, a Member of the Society.

By Order of the Standing Committee,

DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*

idence April 12, 1805.

Mrs. BRIDGES

Respectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

HAT she has just received from Europe, an elegant assortment of the latest fashionable Millenary, consisting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it necessary to decline, giving any patterns, or sending any articles out in future.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM, situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the purchase of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

W. R. WILDER,

EING desirous to dispose of his present stock in Trade, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, offers it at wholesale for cash, at prime cost, and at a much less advance than usual at retail:—Any person disposed to purchase the whole stock, shall have a credit of 6 and 12 months for approved paper.—An excellent opportunity for a young man out of business

Newport, April 12, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them ——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

LETTER-PAPER.

This day received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW reams of large, superfine, wove, 4to. Post, hot-pressed English Letter-Paper, (gilt and plain). Also a few reams of common do. VERY CHEAP, by the ream or single quire.

Newport, March 25, 180[illegible]

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

Newport, March 8, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchased elsewhere.

FOR SALE BY

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SIX Hundred Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders, cheaper than ever was Sold in Newport.

Persons having Books from W. R. Wilder's Circulating Library, are solicited to return them: As that branch of business is discontinued from this date. Many second-hand Books for sale, at half their worth! *Newport, April* 12.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, August 9, 1804.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 25th of this month, at XI o'clock, A. M. on the premises, if the weather proves fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour and place,

FOUR Lots of Land connected together, lying at the south-end of Thames-street, on the West side, and extending to the harbour; pleasantly situated, and capable of great improvement.—Conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of sale.

Newport, April 5, 1805.

Washington, ss. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 26th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS Hannah Lamphier, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, Wife of Jonathan Lamphier, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, has this day filed her petition in said Office; praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would pass a sentence of Divorce between her and her said Husband—Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said Jonathan, to appear, if he shall think fit, at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April next; then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of the aforesaid petition oughtnot to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

Farmers, Attend!

THE subscriber has just received, and has for Sale, a large supply of new and clean HAY-SEEDS (at the very lowest cash price) of the following kinds, viz. Clover, Herd's, Foul-Meadow, and Burden's.—Also 2000 wt. of clean Red Clover, which he will sell by the 100 or 50 pounds, at 10 cents per pound.—The subscriber has proved the above Seeds to be good; he planted some of them in glasses, all of which came up, and are now at least an inch high; and may be seen, on application, by any person so disposed.

Likewise a few bushels of clean Flax-Seed, very cheap.

He has also just Received, and for Sale,

A quantity of fresh Chocolate SHELLS, by the 100 wt. or less quantity, *as cheap as ever.*

WILLIAM DOUGLASS.

Newport, March 22, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermaceti Works, in Newport ——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

Mr. Printer,

PLEASE to let a plain man, whose business is not to write for the newspapers, for once occupy a small space in the Courier—a man too, who does not yet jump altogether with you, in politics.

Myself, as well as my neighbours, are real republicans. We have considered the party called Federalists, as composed of men who acted for themselves, without regarding the good of the whole—and in electing our present rulers, we expected from them something more than professions. But, alas! we begin to apprehend, that we have given up the substance, for the shadow—and that too many of those who have courted our favour, to obtain power, are, in truth, no better than what the Federalists told us they were—real tyrants at heart—men, who seek the gratification of their own appetities and passions—who flattered the people but to deceive—who when their schemes of personal revenge are thwarted by the solemn decisions of justice, boldly and impiously step forward, to hurl justice herself from her seat, and fill the vacant place with the demon of faction and intrigue.

The federalists told us, Mr. Printer, that the men who now bear rule over us, were unfriendly to the constitution; they told us, that some of them had opposed it, from the beginning—that their professions of attachment to it, at the time we elected them, were all hollow, and insincere—that, by one means and another, they would successively destroy its best provisions, and leave us nothing better to connect the states together, than that *rope of sand*, the old Confederation.

I am alarmed, Mr. Printer, I begin to believe the federalists have said the thing that was right—continued evidence is afforded of the mock patriotism of those who have called themselves the friends of the people. Alteration upon alteration has taken place in our great constitutional character—and, by the late proceedings, we see, that a Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, whom we have been taught to believe is the confidential man of the President, has brought forward a resolution to render the judges of our supreme and other courts dependent upon the caprice of any number who happen to form a legislative majority. We have heretofore been told Mr. Printer, that, to ensure the ends of justice, it was necessary that the judicial should be kept separate from the legislative and executive departments—but the motion of Mr. Jefferson's friend. Randolph, goes directly to bring the judges at the feet of the Legislature, without impeachment, or trial.

There is another man too whom we have been taught to consider as a friend of ours—Mr. Nicholson, who wants the constitution altered so that a Senator may be called home, whenever the legislature sees fit.—Mercy upon us, Mr. Printer, does this same Mr. Nicholson see the end to which his motion leads—a number of states may see *fit*, for the worst of purposes, to vacate the seats of their Senators, in the midst of a session—deprive the Senate of a quorum—and at once put an end to the proceedings of government. I am much afraid this is the wish of too many at present in power.

Mr. Printer 'tis time for honest men to look about them—"all is not gold that glistens," says the old proverb—and we now begin to see that all are not republicans who profess to be so. We turned out the former administration for the adoption of measures which we were told would eventually injure the people—we took this say so upon trust—for the men who then administered the government had been our friends in the cabinet and in the field, during our struggle for national independence—But now we need not resort to prophecy—the evils are before us—and he must be blind indeed who cannot discover the turpitude of our leaders, and destitute of all perception is he who cannot discern the consequences which must result from the success of the measures which have been proposed.

It gives me pain, Mr. Printer, that I cannot conclude, without censuring the man I have delighted to honor—President Jefferson. About one third of his speech is taken up with strictures against the freedom of the press. I recollect when Mr. Jefferson was Vice-President of America a paper which he contributed to the support of by more than the ordinary subscription for a Gazette, thanked GOD when our old friend WASHINGTON went out of office, and said that the day ought to be kept as a jubilee, because "the name of *Washington* from that "day ceased to legalize corruption, and to "give a currency to iniquity." I remember too, that this great man patronized, and had called *John Adams* "a hoary-headed incendiary," and added, that he "had but completed the scene of iniquity which *Washington* began."

I remember too, that Mr. Jefferson was among those who exclaimed against what was called the "gag law;" that he advocated the uncontrouled liberty of the press, and declared, that though evils might sometimes arise from its unrestrained freedom, they were nothing, when put in competition with those which must ensue, if the press was once touched by the hand of power. Now, in his speech, he more than plainly hints, that it would be acceptable to him to have the different state legislatures make laws relative to the publications which issue from the press. Why, Mr. Printer, this beats the "gag-law" all hollow. John Adams never did any thing equal to this—the law passed under his administration expressly permitted the truth to be given in evidence; but our President hints at nothing like this!—The press, it seems, has wounded him—the wounded bird flutters;—but I hope the noise of its wings may not eventually prove the funeral knell of liberty.

Mr. Printer, I have in some measure thrown off my shackles—many of my neighbours have done the same; I hope in God all honest men will begin to look about them. At no period since the revolution, could the drug have been administered with such effect, which could cause a people to dose while their rights, dignity, honour, and very liberties, were made the sport of designing men, as at this time; for at no period more than the present, have the majority been led to believe that their rulers were deserving of unlimited confidence.

But, Mr. Printer, I have hopes of my fellow-citizens yet—at least that part of them who have made principles, and not men, their object.—If those principles which they believe essential to the maintenance of liberty, of our republican institutions, and of individual and general good, are departed from, they will withdraw their confidence from those who have stepped aside from the path of rectitude, though a Randolph, a Nicholson, or even a Jefferson, should be found among the delinquents.

COOSAWATCHIE.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

A FEW years since James Malone, Esq. Mayor of Cork, imagining, if he could strip the beggars, of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one of the constables, who was by trade a barber, viz.—He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the Mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteelest manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, washball, scissors, and powder-puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them that those whom he apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies, at least upon the head. This laughable scene was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during Squire Malone's mayoralty) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

THE following anecdote of Sir Sidney Smith, is related by a Gentleman who attended him in Egypt: At that important moment, when the French were driven from the walls of Acre, the Pacha, in the first paroxism of joy and surprize, exclaimed, "Sir Sidney Smith shall be King of Acre."—That gallant officer, seizing the opportunity, claimed the fulfilment of his promise, by requiring the reins of government *for one day only*. This request was granted; and Sir Sidney devoted that day to opening the prisons and liberating a number of unhappy victims of Turkish barbarity, who had long languished in those loathsome dungeons.

"MADAME," said a Gentleman to a Lady of fashion at Brighton, on seeing the portrait of a youth who died for love of her, suspended from her neck, "I am concerned to see my old friend *hung in chains*, at the place of his *execution*."

IN Dr. GREGORY's charming little work, "A Father's Legacy to his Daughter," is an observation well worth the *present* attention of the fashionable fair:—The finest bosom in nature (if you be) is not so fine as that which *imagination* forms!

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NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,
Have just Received, and for SALE,
FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 casks London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.
Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

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W. R. WILDER,
A FEW Tickets in the 7th class of South-Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dolls. until the 18th inst. when they will rise:—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10,000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—200 of 20—4625 of 12 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.
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THE Members of the Rhode-Island State Society of the Cincinnati, are requested to wear the usual Badge of Mourning, on the left Arm, for Twenty-one Days, commencing the 14th Instant, on Account of the Decease of Doctor DAVID OLYPHANT, a Member of the Society.
By Order of the Standing Committee,
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Newport, August 9, 1804.

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On THURSDAY, the 25th of this month, at XI *o'clock,* A.M. *on the premises, if the weather proves fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour and place,*
FOUR Lots of Land connected together, lying at the south-end of Thames-street, on the West side, and exrending to the harbour; pleasantly situated, and capable of great improvement.—Conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of sale.
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Washington, ss. *Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 26th, A. D.* 1805.

WHEREAS Hannah Lamphier, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, Wife of Jonathan Lamphier, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, has this day filed her petition in said Office; praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that said Court would pass a sentence of Divorce between her and her said Husband—Notice is therefore hereby given, to the said Jonathan, to appear, if he shall think fit, at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April next; then and there to shew cause (if any he hath) why the prayer of the aforesaid petition oughtnot to be granted.

JAMES HELME, *jun. Clerk.*

Farmers, Attend!
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Likewise a few bushels of clean Flax-Seed, very cheap.
He has also just Received, and for Sale,
A quantity of fresh Chocolate SHELLS, by the 100 wt. or less quantity, *as cheap as ever.*
WILLIAM DOUGLASS.
Newport, March 22, 1805.

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I remember too, that Mr. Jefferson was among those who exclaimed against what was called the "gag law;" that he advocated the uncontrouled liberty of the press, and declared, that though evils might sometimes arise from its unrestrained freedom, they were nothing, when put in competition with those which must ensue, if the press was once touched by the hand of power. Now, in his speech, he more than plainly hints, that it would be acceptable to him to have the different state legislatures make laws relative to the publications which issue from the press. Why, Mr. Printer, this beats the "gag-law" all hollow. John Adams never did any thing equal to this—the law passed under his administration expressly permitted the truth to be given in evidence; but our President hints at nothing like this!—The press, it seems, has wounded him—the wounded bird flutters;—but I hope the noise of its wings may not eventually prove the funeral knell of liberty.

Mr. Printer, I have in some measure thrown off my shackles—many of my neighbours have done the same; I hope in God all honest men will begin to look about them. At no period since the revolution, could the drug have been administered with such effect, which could cause a people to dose while their rights, dignity, honour, and very liberties, were made the sport of designing men, as at this time; for at no period more than the present, have the majority been led to believe that their rulers were deserving of unlimited confidence.

But, Mr. Printer, I have hopes of my fellow-citizens yet—at least that part of them who have made principles, and not men, their object.—If those principles which they believe essential to the maintenance of liberty, of our republican institutions, and of individual and general good, are departed from, they will withdraw their confidence from those who have stepped aside from the path of rectitude, though a Randolph, a Nicholson, or even a Jefferson, should be found among the delinquents.

COOSAWATCHIE.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

A FEW years since James Malone, Esq. Mayor of Cork, imagining, if he could strip the beggars, of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim to the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one of the constables, who was by trade a barber, viz.—He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the Mayor) he was to take them to his shop, and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteelest manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, washball, scissors, and powder-puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them that those whom he apprehended as mendicants, when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies, at least upon the head. This laughable scene was attended with such success, that the whole tribe (during Squire M lone's mayoralty) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

THE following anecdote of Sir Sidney Smith, is related by a Gentleman who attended him in Egypt: At that important moment, when the French were driven from the walls of Acre, the Pacha, in the first paroxism of joy and surprize, exclaimed, "Sir Sidney Smith shall be King of Acre."—That gallant officer, seizing the opportunity, claimed the fulfilment of his promise, by requiring the reins of government *for one day only*. This request was granted; and Sir Sidney devoted that day to opening the prisons, and liberating a number of unhappy victims of Turkish barbarity, who had long languished in those loathsome dungeons.

"MADAME," said a Gentleman to a Lady of fashion at Brighton, on seeing the portrait of a youth who died for love of her, suspended from her neck, "I am concerned to see my old friend *hung in chains*, at the place of his *execution*"

IN Dr. GREGORY's charming little work, "A Father's Legacy to his Daughter," is an observation well worth the *present* attention of the fashionable fair:—The finest bosom in nature (says he) is not so fine as that which *imagination* forms."

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM
The Hon. Matthew Lyon, M. C.
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1805.

THE time for which the Eighth Congreſs was choſen, in which I have been honored with a ſeat by the free ſuffrages of my fellow-citizens of the Firſt Congreſſional Diſtrict in Kentucky, having expired, and the ſecond ſeſſion cloſed laſt evening, agreeably to my promiſe, and what I conſider my duty, I now give you a ſummary account of the proceedings of that ſeſſion, the firſt part of which has been dull, formal, quiet, and unimportant; the middle turbulent and boiſterous; the laſt almoſt wholly occupied by the trial of Judge Chaſe.

It behoves me to explain myſelf with regard to the tranſactions of the middle part of the ſeſſion, by the following narrative:

In the year 1795, the government of the ſtate of Georgia, ſold to certain companies, 35,000,000 of acres of their Weſtern Lands, received the price agreed on, and gave ample conveyances of the property; on the faith of which the firſt purchaſers ſold to ſecond purchaſers, they to others, and ſo on.

A ſucceeding legiſlature, in 1796, it ſeems, did not like the bargain made by their predeceſſors, they declared it founded in fraud, and without bringing one of thoſe concerned in what they called fraud, to trial, they reclaimed the property and offered to ſell a part of their Weſtern Territory to the United States. The purchaſers from Georgia, remonſtrated againſt the propoſed ſale to the United States, and notified the Preſident of their claims, its validity and extent. Congreſs however, by a law, authoriſed the Preſident of the United States, to accept the ceſſion of the territory propoſed to be ceded by Georgia, which includes 19 000,000 of acres more than the before mentioned purchaſes, at the ſame time making a proviſion for the compromiſe with the aforeſaid claimants. Some time after this, a convention was agreed on between the United States and Georgia, by which the United States became bound to give for the land ceded to them by Georgia, 1,250,000 dollars out of the avails of the ſales of the ſame lands. In this convention the exaſperated Georgians cauſed to be inſerted a clauſe limiting to 5 000,000 of acres the extent of what the United States ſhould be liable to give to all the claimants by way of compromiſe, which, if not appropriated for that purpoſe within one year, ſhould revert to Georgia—the appropriation was accordingly made in due time.

The claimants at firſt view were unwilling to accept of the ſmall pittance of the 5,000,000 which, by the convention between the United States and Georgia, the United States were allowed to give for the compromiſe, but when they conſidered that without the conſent of Congreſs the Indian title could not be by them extinguiſhed, and without that extinguiſhment they would not be allowed to ſettle on their lands, they felt diſpoſed to accept what was in the power of the United States to give.

In 1803, a law paſſed confirming the convention between the United States and Georgia, in which the claims of the purchaſers were again recognized, and they invited to a compromiſe and to record the evidence of their claims, which has been done at a vaſt expenſe; and to further this object the Preſident, (who in a previous meſſage to Congreſs recommended a compromiſe as a meaſure preliminary to the ſettlement of the country,) was authoriſed to appoint commiſſioners to hear and report the offers of compromiſe which ſhould be made, with their opinion thereon. Thoſe commiſſioners, namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney General, all appointed by Preſident Jefferſon, after a full examination of the nature of the claims, and the attending circumſtances, reported to Congreſs in favor of a compromiſe with the claimants, ſtating that the intereſts of the nation, together with certain equitable conſiderations in favor of the claimants, rendered a compromiſe in their opinion deſirable.

The ſubject of the compromiſe was accordingly brought forward in the firſt ſeſſion of the Eighth Congreſs, for legiſlative ſanction (as I conſidered) under the moſt favourable auſpices. I felt deeply intereſted in the compromiſe, not that I ever bought, ſold or owned a foot of the land, or ever expected to own any of it, but I looked forward with pleaſure to the time when, by this compromiſe, every objection to the extinguiſhment of the Indian title would be removed, and the country lying between the diſtrict I repreſent, as well as our neighboring ſtate of Tenneſſee, and the waters of the Alabumar, the Tombigbee, and the other rivers running into the Mobile bay, might be ſettled, and our country by that means have a new and more convenient channel and courſe of commerce than any ſhe now has. I know of no object ſo important to the people of the Weſtern country generally, as the ſettlement and population of this conteſted territory, not only on the ſcore I laſt mentioned, but becauſe the road from Natchez to Naſhville, for near 400 miles, lies through it, that road on which all our people muſt paſs who return by land after carrying down to Orleans and Natchez the produce of the labor of the people of the ſtates of Tenneſſee, Kentucky, Ohio, and the Weſtern parts of Virginia and Pennſylvania, where many of them are robbed, ſome murdered, and all have to ſuffer hunger and want of the comforts of life in a wilderneſs, which will ever remain a wilderneſs while the conteſt continues, as the government are ſenſible the claimants under the Georgia grants cannot be kept out of poſſeſſion of their lands one moment after the Indian title is extinguiſhed. I have *reaſon* to believe they will not extinguiſh the Indian title while the conteſt continues. I wiſh I could be convinced that this fire of contention has not been blown up by ſome envious politicians, *merely to keep back the growth of the Weſtern country*; an acquiſition to the ſtrength of which, by the Eaſtern owners throwing at once a large ſhare of their ſurplus population, their induſtrious farmers, into the beſt part of the Weſtern country, would by no means be pleaſing to the great tobacco and cotton planters of the South, who every day look forward with terror for the time when they will be underſold by the Weſtern people; believing, as I do, that no ſubſequent act of Georgia could have any effect on the title given by that ſtate in 1795, and ſeeing the claimants poſſeſſed of papers ſhewing a right as well authenticated as any I know of, to which papers every man placing faith in the governmental tranſactions of this country, has an undoubted right to give credit, I ſhould have but illy diſcharged my duty to my conſtituents had I withheld any effort in my power to get this compromiſe, ſo intereſting to the Weſtern country, completed.

I was very much ſurpriſed laſt year, to ſee Mr. John Randolph oppoſe this reaſonable and neceſſary compromiſe with all the zeal of an enthuſiaſtical, honeſt, inexperienced young man, and a great orator. After the principle had been ſettled by a conſiderable majority of the Houſe, his eloquence prevailed in favor of a poſtponement until the then next ſeſſion. The ſubject has been again revived in the Houſe of Repreſentatives by an application on the part of the claimants for a law to be paſſed, authoriſing a trial on the merits of the claim; they, at the ſame time declared that they would be ſatisfied with any reaſonable compromiſe.—This application, was, on the motion of the ſame Mr. Randolph, referred to the Committee of Claims; they reported in favour of a compromiſe; that report paſſing through the committee of the whole Houſe with little or no oppoſition, I fancied we were going to get through with this perplexing buſineſs in an eaſy way, honourable and ſatisfactory to the nation. In this I was extremely diſappointed.—Mr. Randolph in his oppoſition, added to the zeal, oratory and eloquence he manifeſted the year before, *virulence, invective, petulence and calumny*, PECULIAR TO HIMSELF, ſuch as *never could have been countenanced in the National House of Representatives in any man, who was not favoured by party prejudice, partiality and local attachment*: He has been *allowed* to reflect moſt ſeverely on the Secretary of State, the Secretary, of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General: He has been *allowed* to charge the majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to their face, with an *intent* to commit the moſt audacious and flagrant *robbery*: He *has charged* the head of one of the departments of the government with *corrupting* the members, and one of the members of the Houſe with attempting to corrupt another; when that officer called for an inveſtigation of the charge, Mr. Randolph's friends, as if to *screen* him from the *odium* that muſt be attached to ſuch *unfounded charges*, oppoſed the *inveſtigation* requeſted by that officer and the member who was your repreſentative.

On no ſubject has there been more pains taken by inflammatory ſpeeches, *bacchanalian* toaſtings, and *lying* newſpaper publications to miſlead the public mind, than on the Georgia Claims. It ſeemed to be intended to repreſent the majority of Congreſs as about to give away to a parcel of unprincipled ſpeculators a whole region, a large ſection of the United States, a property of great national conſequence, while the truth is, the majority of Congreſs, for the peace and honor of the nation, have been willing to ſuffer a ſet of men, [moſtly from the Eaſtern States, who if they are ſpeculators have always promoted the ſettlement of every country they have been concerned in, by ſettling it, not with poor wretched tenants, but with thoſe who own the ſoil and till it with induſtry]—to hold about one-eighth of a property they honeſtly purchaſed and paid for long before the United States had any claim to it—a purchaſe the United States made without paying a cent for it, or being obliged to pay, but out of the avails of the ſales to be made of the ſame property—a purchaſe made with an avowed intention of making the compromiſe.

The tumult occaſioned by the violence of the minority who oppoſed the compromiſe, aided by a determination to attend in a body and hear the trial of Judge Chaſe, in the Senate Chamber, has cauſed a poſtponement of this important buſineſs. It has not been done, as laſt year, by vote of the Houſe, on every vote leading to the merits of the queſtion there has been a decided majority for the compromiſe, and the bill for that purpoſe has given way only to the bills generally agreed upon to be neceſſary or indiſpenſible.

In my circular letter laſt year I obſerved, "I never never been ſo well convinced of the benefit of a ſecond deliberate and collective Branch in the Legiſlature as in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion. The calm, temperate reflection of the Senate has, in many reſpects, checked the progreſs of ſentiments, which, if adopted, would have been *dangerous to the nation.*" I now repeat my confidence in the Senate notwithſtanding the *attempt* at the *proſtration of their independence*, by the introduction of a reſolution for altering the conſtitution, in a late nocturnal ſeſſion of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The alteration I mean would authorize the State Legiſlatures, to recal the Senators at pleaſure. This reſolution is referred to the next ſeſſion, and is another evidence of the *improper aſcendancy rash* and *capricious leaders*, diſappointed in their *vengeance*, have had over *inexperience* and *honest submission*, under the name of ADHERANCE to PARTY. I was one of thoſe who voted for the impeachment of Judge Chaſe, in all its ſtages; it was, however, my duty to ſubmit to the deciſion of the Senate—a conſtitutional number of that body acquitted him; I acquieſce. It was aqueſtion of great moment. Had *they* declared him guilty, I ſhould have acquieſced with the ſame cheerfulneſs. This reſolution for the amendment of the conſtitution was PROFESSEDLY to PUNISH the SENATE for having, according to their ſolemn oath, given the judgment their *conſcience* dictated.

M. LYON.

BY THE MAILS.

LANCASTER, *(Penn.)* April 5, 1805.

THE irreconcilable difference among the democrats in this ſtate, ſhews itſelf in every thing. The predictions of the federaliſts as to the diviſions in the party oppoſed to them are verified. Like the ſtate of things which our jacobins commended in France, one day we ſee a man the idol of the revolutioniſts, and the next day we witneſs his fickle friends treading him into the earth. Such conduct ſays emphatically to every Demagogue, "*Be ye alſo ready.*" But let every one ſeek and adhere to what he is conſcious are correct principles, ſuch as he can advocate and declare without bluſhing, whether popular or not—Let us reſpect and love, but not flatter and delude, the multitude—Let us be more anxious to tell them the *truth*, than merely what may *please* them—And let them have a better criterion for determining who are their friends than the mere profeſſions of individuals.

Gov. M'KEAN, who, a few years ſince, was the object of the enthuſiaſtic attachment of the anti-federaliſts—againſt whom it was not ſafe, even in this *republican* ſtate, to utter a ſyllable, is now denounced by many of his own party.—Men to whom he has aſſiſted to give influence in ſociety, are uſing that influence to deſtroy his character and popularity. It is not that he had changed; but that they had travelled beyond him in the road to anarchy—and are provoked that he remains doubting and heſitating behind—that he diſcovers an attachment to ſteady habits and to principles—that he deliberates inſtead of running on with them in their mad career.—On the 2d inſt. a private caucus was held by the members of our *enlightened* legiſlature—where arrangements were made for having a public caucus againſt our governor, and ſuch meaſures adopted as they conceived would give an impoſing appearance to the reſult.—The friends of His Excellency were not invited. On Wedneſday night the *genuine* Democrats met—when Simon Snyder had 42 votes, and is to be the gubernatorial candidate—He, I ſuppoſe, has given aſſurance of ſubmiſſion to the "will of the people," alias the will of a parcel of aſſuming ariſtocrats, who pretend to be the organs of that will. Mr. M'Kean had 7 votes, and Samuel Maclay 1.—Thirty-four members of the Legiſlature have ſince ſubſcribed their names to a nomination of Thomas M'Kean.

We have had a meeting of the friends of the conſtitution, thoſe who are oppoſed to calling a Convention—A Standing committee has been appointed, and a committee to draft an Addreſs to the people.

The reſolution lately reported, and which is conſidered as favoring the project of a Convention, has been paſſed by the Houſe, ayes 51, noes 25.—At the moment, however, of paſſing this reſolution, there was of the petitioners to the Houſe for and againſt a Convention, a majority of the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Accounts from Cape-Francois, by Capt. Richards, ſtate, that the Haytian army had gone againſt Santa Domingo.—They were ſaid to amount to 40,000 men.—Deſſalines, the Emperor, had marched at the head of theſe until they reached St. Jago, an inland town, of conſiderable ſtrength—a council of war was then held, when it was determined to ſtorm the city. The Emperor, however, was requeſted not to riſque his life in the attempt, and the direction of the ſiege was given to Gen. Brave, who, after a deſperate and bloody conflict, ſucceeded in carrying the city; not however without conſiderable loſs. It was rumoured that Gen. Brave was mortally wounded, and had loſt three of his beſt troops. The French and Spaniſh found in the city, it was ſuppoſed were all put to the ſword.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

The democratic Legiſlature of this State has been moſt violently abuſed in the "*Citizen*," the leading democratic paper in New-York, on account of the incorporation of the Merchants' Bank. The moſt unqualified charges of *Bribery* and *Corruption* have been made, and perſiſted in:—And both branches have been branded with the moſt flagitious epithets.—In conſequence, on Saturday laſt, the Hon. Mr. Van Vechten, introduced a reſolution into the Senate (which immediately paſſed by a conſiderable majority) directing, as the late day in the ſeſſion rendered it impracticable to have the author or authors and publiſher of ſaid libels, brought up ſeaſonably to anſwer therefor, at the bar of the Legiſlature; "*that the Attorney-General be, and be is hereby directed to take all neceſſary legal measures to bring the author or authors and publisher of the ſaid falſe, wicked, ſeditious and flagitious libels to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment.*" There is no queſtion of the concurrence of the aſſembly.

A few *ſhort months* ſince, the public was called upon to rejoice in the triumphant election of a *genuine* Republican Governor, Senate and Aſſembly, in New-York.—Now, forſooth, through their own *organ*, theſe ſame *genuine* Republicans are denounced as *corrupt receivers of bribes*, and of having bartered their *honor and conſciences for money!* Mr. Cheetham ſeems to know his men; and what they are made of.

April 6.

The Aſſembly has concurred with the Senate, in their reſolution, directing the Attorney-General to proſecute Mr. Cheetham for his libel on the Legiſlature. It was moved, in Senate, to re-conſider the reſolution, but the motion was loſt; as was alſo a motion for the proſecution of Mr. Coleman, editor of the New-York Evening-Poſt, for certain publications againſt Preſident Jefferſon.

April 13.

The ſchooner Betſey Fulcher, commanded by Capt. Dolliver, in 30 days from Madeira came up from Sandy-Hook yeſterday.

Capt. Dolliver informs us, that the Portugueſe have been making great preparations for the defence of the iſland. The inhabitants were daily under arms, fearing an attack from the Engliſh. A ſquadron of ſix Engliſh ſhips of the line, one of 98 guns and five of 74, under the command of Rear-Admiral Cochrane, which had left their ſtation off Ferrol, in purſuit of the French ſquadron from Rochefort, arrived at Madeira on the 10th of March, and ſailed the day before Capt Dolliver, ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies. Six Engliſh Eaſt-Indiamen, under convoy of the Mediator frigate ſailed the ſame day with Capt. D. The Egyptian frigate arrived at Madeira with two Spaniſh brigs and a ſchooner, prizes.

From Cape-Francois, we learn, that on the 26th of February, Gen. Chriſtophe, attacked St. Jago, (in the interior of St. Domingo) at the head of 6000 men, and after a ſevere conflict with 1500 Spaniards, carried the place. The inhabitants were indiſcriminately put to the ſword. On the next day, this ferocious army marched againſt Santa Domingo.

NEW-HAVEN, April 11.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Our accounts from various parts of the State, enable us to ſtate, that Governor Trumbull is re-elected, with his uſual honorable majority. The Lieutenant-Governor, Treaſurer and Secretary, are alſo re-choſen.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives will contain as many Federaliſts, as it did laſt fall.

BOSTON, April 15.

ADVICES FROM INDIA,

Of a late date, have been received at Philadelphia by the arrival of the Pennſylvania from Calcutta. From theſe accounts it appears, that before it was known to the Britiſh government, that the native powers had decided on war, ſome ſlight advantages had been obtained over detachments of the Engliſh troops; but the army having aſſembled under Generals Lake, Welleſley, and Fraſer, two deciſive battles were fought in which the Mahrattas, and the army of Holkaer had been completely routed, with the loſs of men, horſes, artillery and ammunition. Gen. Fraſer was wounded, and had ſince died, greatly regretted as an excellent officer and much eſteemed officer.—The reſult of these two important actions, is conſidered as completely terminating the war in favour of the Britiſh power.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Capt. Gray, arrived at this port, on Sunday laſt, from Berbice, confirms the intelligence which had previouſly reached us from the Weſt Indies, of the predatory movements of the French ſquadron; and adds, that in conſequence of theſe events, martial Law had been proclaimed at Barbadoes, Demarara, Berbice, and all poſſible means adopted for the vigorous defence of thoſe places.

A gentleman from St. Bartholomews, which he left 23 days ſince informs that Commodore Hood, in the Centaur, of 74 guns, had arrived at Antigua from St.

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM
The Hon. Matthew Lyon, M. C.
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1805.

THE time for which the Eighth Congress was chosen, in which I have been honored with a seat by the free suffrages of my fellow-citizens of the First Congressional District in Kentucky, having expired, and the second session closed last evening, agreeably to my promise, and what I consider my duty, I now give you a summary account of the proceedings of that session, the first part of which has been dull, formal, quiet, and unimportant; the middle turbulent and boisterous; the last almost wholly occupied by the trial of Judge Chase.

It behoves me to explain myself with regard to the transactions of the middle part of the session, by the following narrative:

In the year 1795, the government of the state of Georgia, sold to certain companies, 35,000,000 of acres of their Western Lands, received the price agreed on, and gave ample conveyances of the property; on the faith of which the first purchasers sold to second purchasers, they to others, and so on.

A succeeding legislature, in 1796, it seems, did not like the bargain made by their predecessors, they declared it founded in fraud, and without bringing one of those concerned in what they called fraud, to trial, they reclaimed the property and offered to sell a part of their Western Territory to the United States. The purchasers from Georgia, remonstrated against the proposed sale to the United States, and notified the President of their claims, its validity and extent. Congress however, by a law, authorised the President of the United States, to accept the cession of the territory proposed to be ceded by Georgia, which includes 19,000,000 of acres more than the before mentioned purchases, at the same time making a provision for the compromise with the aforesaid claimants. Some time after this, a convention was agreed on between the United States and Georgia, by which the United States became bound to give for the land ceded to them by Georgia, 1,250,000 dollars out of the avails of the sales of the same lands. In this convention the exasperated Georgians caused to be inserted a clause limiting to 5,000,000 of acres the extent of what the United States should be liable to give to all the claimants by way of compromise, which, if not appropriated for that purpose within one year, should revert to Georgia—the appropriation was accordingly made in due time.

The claimants at first view were unwilling to accept of the small pittance of the 5,000,000 which, by the convention between the United States and Georgia, the United States were allowed to give for the compromise, but when they considered that without the consent of Congress the Indian title could not be by them extinguished, and without that extinguishment they would not be allowed to settle on their lands, they felt disposed to accept what was in the power of the United States to give.

In 1803, a law passed confirming the convention between the United States and Georgia, in which the claims of the purchasers were again recognized, and they invited to a compromise and to record the evidence of their claims, which has been done at a vast expense; and to further this object the President, (who in a previous message to Congress recommended a compromise as a measure preliminary to the settlement of the country,) was authorised to appoint commissioners to hear and report the offers of compromise which should be made, with their opinion thereon. Those commissioners, namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, all appointed by President Jefferson, after a full examination of the nature of the claims, and the attending circumstances, reported to Congress in favor of a compromise with the claimants, stating that the interests of the nation, together with certain equitable considerations in favor of the claimants, rendered a compromise in their opinion desirable.

The subject of the compromise was accordingly brought forward in the first session of the Eighth Congress, for legislative sanction (as I considered) under the most favourable auspices. I felt deeply interested in the compromise, not that I ever bought, sold or owned a foot of the land, or ever expected to own any of it, but I looked forward with pleasure to the time when, by this compromise, every objection to the extinguishment of the Indian title would be removed, and the country lying between the district I represent, as well as our neighboring state of Tennessee, and the waters of the Alabumar, the Tombigbee, and the other rivers running into the Mobile bay, might be settled, and our country by that means have a new and more convenient channel and course of commerce than any she now has. I know of no object so important to the people of the Western country generally, as the settlement and population of this contested territory, not only on the score I last mentioned, but because the road from Natchez to Nashville, for near 400 miles, lies through it, that road on which all our people must pass who return by land after carrying down to Orleans and Natchez the produce of the labor of the people of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and the Western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, where many of them are robbed, some murdered, and all have to suffer hunger and want of the comforts of life in a wilderness, which will ever remain a wilderness while the contest continues, as the government are sensible the claimants under the Georgia grants cannot be kept out of possession of their lands one moment after the Indian title is extinguished. I have *reason* to believe they will not extinguish the Indian title while the contest continues. I wish I could be convinced that this fire of contention has not been blown up by some envious politicians, *merely to keep back the growth of the Western country*; an acquisition to the strength of which, by the Eastern owners throwing at once a large share of their surplus population, their industrious farmers, into the best part of the Western country, would by no means be pleasing to the great tobacco and cotton planters of the South, who every day look forward with terror for the time when they will be undersold by the Western people; believing, as I do, that no subsequent act of Georgia could have any effect on the title given by that state in 1795, and seeing the claimants possessed of papers shewing a right as well authenticated as any I know of, to which papers every man placing faith in the governmental transactions of this country, has an undoubted right to give credit, I should have but illy discharged my duty to my constituents had I withheld any effort in my power to get this compromise, so interesting to the Western country, completed.

I was very much surprised last year, to see Mr. John Randolph oppose this reasonable and necessary compromise with all the zeal of an enthusiastical, honest, inexperienced young man, and a great orator. After the principle had been settled by a considerable majority of the House, his eloquence prevailed in favor of a postponement until the then next session. The subject has been again revived in the House of Representatives by an application on the part of the claimants for a law to be passed, authorising a trial on the merits of the claim; they, at the same time declared that they would be satisfied with any reasonable compromise.—This application, was, on the motion of the same Mr. Randolph, referred to the Committee of Claims; they reported in favour of a compromise; that report passing through the committee of the whole House with little or no opposition, I fancied we were going to get through with this perplexing business in an easy way, honourable and satisfactory to the nation. In this I was extremely disappointed.—Mr. Randolph in his opposition, added to the zeal, oratory and eloquence he manifested the year before, *virulence, invective, petulence and calumny*, PECULIAR TO HIMSELF, such as *never could have been countenanced in the National House of Representatives in any man, who was not favoured by party prejudice, partiality and local attachment*: He has been *allowed* to reflect most severely on the Secretary of State, the Secretary, of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General: He has been *allowed* to charge the majority of the House of Representatives, to their face, with an *intent* to commit the most audacious and flagrant *robbery*: He *has charged* the head of one of the departments of the government with *corrupting* the members, and one of the members of the House with attempting to corrupt another; when that officer called for an investigation of the charge, Mr. Randolph's friends, as if to *screen* him from the *odium* that must be attached to such *unfounded charges*, opposed the *investigation* requested by that officer and the member who was your representative.

On no subject has there been more pains taken by inflammatory speeches, *bacchanalian* toastings, and *lying* newspaper publications to mislead the public mind, than on the Georgia Claims. It seemed to be intended to represent the majority of Congress as about to give away to a parcel of unprincipled speculators a whole region, a large section of the United States, a property of great national consequence, while the truth is, the majority of Congress, for the peace and honor of the nation, have been willing to suffer a set of men, [mostly from the Eastern States, who if they are speculators have always promoted the settlement of every country they have been concerned in, by settling it, not with poor wretched tenants, but with those who own the soil and till it with industry]—to hold about one-eighth of a property they honestly purchased and paid for long before the United States had any claim to it—a purchase the United States made without paying a cent for it, or being obliged to pay, but out of the avails of the sales to be made of the same property—a purchase made with an avowed intention of making the compromise.

The tumult occasioned by the violence of the minority who opposed the compromise, aided by a determination to attend in a body and hear the trial of Judge Chase, in the Senate Chamber, has caused a postponement of this important business. It has not been done, as last year, by vote of the House, on every vote leading to the merits of the question there has been a decided majority for the compromise, and the bill for that purpose has given way only to the bills generally agreed upon to be necessary or indispensible.

In my circular letter last year I observed, "I have never been so well convinced of the benefit of a second deliberate and collective Branch in the Legislature as in the course of the last session. The calm, temperate reflection of the Senate has, in many respects, checked the progress of sentiments, which, if adopted, would have been *dangerous to the nation.*" I now repeat my confidence in the Senate notwithstanding the *attempt* at the *prostration of their independence*, by the introduction of a resolution for altering the constitution, in a late nocturnal session of the House of Representatives. The alteration I mean would authorize the State Legislatures, to recal the Senators at pleasure. This resolution is referred to the next session, and is another evidence of the *improper ascendancy rash* and *capricious leaders*, disappointed in their *vengeance*, have had over *inexperience* and *honest submission*, under the name of ADHERANCE to PARTY. I was one of those who voted for the impeachment of Judge Chase, in all its stages; it was, however, my duty to submit to the decision of the Senate—a constitutional number of that body acquitted him; I acquiesce. It was question of great moment. Had *they* declared him guilty, I should have acquiesced with the same cheerfulness. This resolution for the amendment of the constitution was PROFESSEDLY to PUNISH the SENATE for having, according to their solemn oath, given the judgment their *conscience* dictated.

M. LYON.

BY THE MAILS.

LANCASTER, *(Penn.)* April 5, 1805.

THE irreconcilable difference among the democrats in this state, shews itself in every thing. The predictions of the federalists as to the divisions in the party opposed to them are verified. Like the state of things which our jacobins commended in France, one day we see a man the idol of the revolutionists, and the next day we witness his fickle friends treading him into the earth. Such conduct says emphatically to every Demagogue, "*Be ye also ready.*" But let every one seek and adhere to what he is conscious are correct principles, such as he can advocate and declare without blushing, whether popular or not—Let us respect and love, but not flatter and delude, the multitude—Let us be more anxious to tell them the *truth*, than merely what may *please* them—And let them have a better criterion for determining who are their friends than the mere professions of individuals.

Gov. M'KEAN, who, a few years since, was the object of the enthusiastic attachment of the anti-federalists—against whom it was not safe, even in this *republican* state, to utter a syllable, is now denounced by many of his own party.—Men to whom he has assisted to give influence in society, are using that influence to destroy his character and popularity. It is not that he had changed; but that they had travelled beyond him in the road to anarchy—and are provoked that he remains doubting and hesitating behind—that he discovers an attachment to steady habits and to principles—that he deliberates instead of rushing on with them in their mad career.—On the 2d inst. a private caucus was held by the members of our *enlightened* legislature—where arrangements were made for having a public caucus against our governor, and such measures adopted as they conceived would give an imposing appearance to the result.—The friends of His Excellency were not invited. On Wednesday night the *genuine* Democrats met—when Simon Snyder had 42 votes, and is to be the gubernatorial candidate—He, I suppose, has given assurance of submission to the "will of the people," alias the will of a parcel of assuming aristocrats, who pretend to be the organs of that will. Mr. M'Kean had 7 votes, and Samuel Maclay 1.—Thirty-four members of the Legislature have since subscribed their names to a nomination of Thomas M'Kean.

We have had a meeting of the friends of the constitution, those who are opposed to calling a Convention—A Standing committee has been appointed, and a committee to draft an Address to the people.

The resolution lately reported, and which is considered as favoring the project of a Convention, has been passed by the House, ayes 51, noes 25.—At the moment, however, of passing this resolution, there was of the petitioners to the House for and against a Convention, a majority of the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Accounts from Cape-Francois, by Capt. Richards, state, that the Haytian army had gone against Santa Domingo.—They were said to amount to 40,000 men.—Dessalines, the Emperor, had marched at the head of these until they reached St. Jago, an inland town, of considerable strength—a council of war was then held, when it was determined to storm the city. The Emperor, however, was requested not to risque his life in the attempt, and the direction of the siege was given to Gen. Brave, who, after a desperate and bloody conflict, succeeded in carrying the city; not however without considerable loss. It was rumoured that Gen. Brave was mortally wounded, and had lost three of his best troops. The French and Spanish found in the city, it was supposed were all put to the sword.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

The democratic Legislature of this State has been most violently abused in the "*Citizen*," the leading democratic paper in New-York, on account of the incorporation of the Merchants' Bank. The most unqualified charges of *Bribery* and *Corruption* have been made, and persisted in:—And both branches have been branded with the most flagitious epithets.—In consequence, on Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. Van Vechten, introduced a resolution into the Senate (which immediately passed by a considerable majority) directing, as the late day in the session rendered it impracticable to have the author or authors, and publisher of said libels, brought up seasonably to answer therefor, at the bar of the Legislature; "*that the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby directed to take all necessary legal measures to bring the author or authors and publisher of the said false, wicked, seditious and flagitious libels to speedy and condign punishment.*" There is no question of the concurrence of the assembly.

A few *short months* since, the public was called upon to rejoice in the triumphant election of a *genuine* Republican Governor, Senate and Assembly, in New-York.—Now, forsooth, through their own *organ*, these same *genuine* Republicans are denounced as *corrupt receivers of bribes*, and of having bartered their *honor and consciences for money!* Mr. Cheetham seems to know his men; and what they are made of.

April 6.

The Assembly has concurred with the Senate, in their resolution, directing the Attorney-General to prosecute Mr. Cheetham, for his libel on the Legislature. It was moved, in Senate, to re-consider the resolution, but the motion was lost; as was also a motion for the prosecution of Mr. Coleman, editor of the New-York Evening-Post, for certain publications against President Jefferson.

April 13.

The schooner Betsey Fulcher, commanded by Capt. Dolliver, in 30 days from Madeira came up from Sandy-Hook yesterday.

Capt. Dolliver informs us, that the Portuguese have been making great preparations for the defence of the island. The inhabitants were daily under arms, fearing an attack from the English. A squadron of six English ships of the line, one of 98 guns and five of 74, under the command of Rear-Admiral Cochrane, which had left their station off Ferrol, in pursuit of the French squadron from Rochefort, arrived at Madeira on the 10th of March, and sailed the day before Capt Dolliver, supposed for the West-Indies. Six English East-Indiamen, under convoy of the Mediator frigate sailed the same day with Capt. D. The Egyptian frigate arrived at Madeira with two Spanish brigs and a schooner, prizes.

From Cape-Francois, we learn, that on the 26th of February, Gen. Christophe, attacked St. Jago, (in the interior of St. Domingo) at the head of 6000 men, and after a severe conflict with 1500 Spaniards, carried the place. The inhabitants were indiscriminately put to the sword. On the next day, this ferocious army marched against Santa Domingo.

NEW-HAVEN, April 11.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Our accounts from various parts of the State, enable us to state, that Governor Trumbull is re-elected, with his usual honorable majority. The Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Secretary, are also re-chosen.

The House of Representatives will contain as many Federalists, as it did last fall.

BOSTON, April 15.

ADVICES FROM INDIA,

Of a late date, have been received at Philadelphia by the arrival of the Pennsylvania from Calcutta. From these accounts it appears, that before it was known to the British government, that the native powers had decided on war, some slight advantages had been obtained over detachments of the English troops; but the army having assembled under Generals Lake, Wellesly, and Fraser, two decisive battles were fought in which the Mahrattas, and the army of Holkaer had been completely routed, with great loss of men, horses, artillery and ammunition. Gen. Fraser was wounded, and had since died, greatly regretted as an excellent and much esteemed officer.—The result of these two important actions, is considered as completely terminating the war in favour of the British power.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Capt. Gray, arrived at this port, on Sunday last, from Berbice, confirms the intelligence which had previously reached us from the West Indies, of the predatory movements of the French squadron; and adds, that in consequence of these events, martial Law had been proclaimed at Barbadoes, Demarara, Berbice, and all possible means adopted for the vigorous defence of those places.

A gentleman from St. Bartholomews, which he left 23 days since informs, that Commodore Hood, in the Centaur, 74 guns, had arrived at Antigua from B-

...with a reinforcement of 1600 seamen and troops—and that the naval and land forces collected at Antigua amounted to 12 or 14,000 men—That the French fleet had been off Antigua, but learning the state of affairs, stood off to the southward. The French fleet, under convoy of two frigates having on board 1700 troops, has arrived at Barbadoes.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

On Wednesday last the General Election for State Officers, and the choice of Representatives to the General Assembly, took place throughout this State.—The votes in this town, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 3d Senator, were as follows:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Job Wheaton. Esq.	119
His Excellency Arthur Fenner,	103
Majority for Wheaton,	16

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

Thomas Hoxsie. Esq.	139
Hon. Paul Mumford,	87
Majority for Hoxsie,	52

FOR THIRD SENATOR.

Nicholas Easton. Esq.	140
James Helme, Esq.	85
Majority for Easton,	55

As the opposition to Governor Fenner was merely partial, and as it were unpremeditated, there is no doubt of his re-election. But it certainly indicates strong symptoms of change in public opinion, when we find a majority of Freemen in a town, which has for many years, been the most strenuous in support of Gov. Fenner, giving now a decided majority against him.

We have not received a correct statement of the votes, for Lieut. Governor, and Senator, from all the towns in the State, but from the information which we have received, on this subject, we think it highly probable, that the Hon. Paul Mumford, Esq. is re-elected Lieutenant Governor, and that James Helme, Esq. is elected 3d Senator, in the room of Thomas Hoxsie, Esq.

Henry Smith, Waterman Tibbets, Timothy Wilmarth, William Waterman, John Wolf, Joseph Cundall, Oliver Gardner, Samuel Hoxsie, and Willam Wilbour. Esquires, as Senators—Samuel Eddy, Esq. Secretary, James Burrill, jun. Esq. as Attorney-General. and Henry Sherburne, Esq. as General-Treasurer, were generally voted for, and are re-elected without opposition in any part of the State.

The following gentlemen were chosen Representatives, by the Freemen of the several towns in the county of Newport, to represent them in the General Assembly, the six ensuing months, viz.

NEWPORT.—Constant Taber, *William Tew, William Hunter, Daniel Sheldon,* Joseph Hazard, *Joseph Boss.*

PORTSMOUTH.—*Richard Shearman, William Anthony, Daniel Chase, Clarke Chase.*

MIDDLETOWN.—Samuel Manchester, Benjamin Easton.

TIVERTON.—Christopher Manchester, William Humphreys.

LITTLE COMPTON.—Isaac Willbour, *Daniel Willbour.*

JAMESTOWN.—John Remington, *Wager Weeden.*

NEW-SHOREHAM.—John Sands, Thomas Ruggs.

☞ Those of the above gentlemen, whose names are in *Italics*, are *new* members.]

We understand. that in the counties of Washington and Kent, several of their former Representatives to the General Assembly, have been removed, and *new* ones elected in their stead.

Upon the whole, we hope and believe, that the changes. that have been made in this town, and elsewhere, will advance the public good. We believe these changes resulted, not so much from the spirit of party, as from a desire to check the mischief, and quiet the violence of all parties. Although, in this town, three sets of candidates were nominated, and zealously supported by their different friends, yet the utmost good order prevailed during the Town-Meeting.

A victory, to be sure, was obtained by those, who, of late, have been but little accustomed to victory, yet it was enjoyed with modesty, moderation and forbearance. We hope a new order of things is now commencing, and that Society, recovering from the disease of party, will be restored to its natural tone of health and quiet. We hope that politicians will be taught, that loud declamations for public good, and secret conspiracies for exclusive selfish benefit, are not compatible with the sound principles of Republicanism, nor reconcileable to the good sense, and honest feeling, of the mass of our fellow-citizens; who, left to themselves, and permitted to manage "their own affairs, in their own way," unvexed by the irritations of interested chiefs of party, will, conducted as it were, by the Law of Nature, elect those to represent them for whose talents they have respect, and in whose integrity they have confidence.

PENNSYLVANIA REVOLUTION.

The projected revolution in Pennsylvania comes on apace. Gen. Muhlenburgh has gone over to the Revolutionists, and the grand committee of the House of Representatives of that state, to whom was referred the petitions for calling a convention to alter the constitution, have reported in favour of the measure, and of calling forth the sense of the people upon the subject at their next general election. Thus the *apple of discord* is completely in motion. M'Kean is widening the breach between himself and the democrats.—In addition to the scolding he gave the speaker of the House of Representatives, (detailed in this day's Mercury,) wherein he calls the Democrats *a set of Clod-hoppers, having no more sense than geese*, he has negatived two of the most favourite laws passed by the present Legislature, and *sent them back* to the houses where they originated.—All is bustle and confusion at Lancaster, and poor Pennsylvania is doomed to undergo the most trying scenes of party contention during the present, and perhaps succeeding years. The good *republicans* will have as hard work in getting M'Kean *out* as they ever had in getting him in. *Simon Snider*, the present speaker of the House of Representatives, is said to be the rival candidate for the governmental chair.

Squally Facts.—Immediately after Randolph and Nicholson found themselves disappointed in the result of Judge Chase's trial, they attacked the vital principles of the Constitution of the general government; and a number of the members of Congress united with them in this plan of diforganization. The *tocsin* of revolution has been sounded at the City of Washington and on the floor of Congress; and the wild fire of the revolutionary spirit is spreading abroad. The jacobinical frenzy is reviving, and threatens to prostrate all law and government.

The leaders of the revolutionists in Pennsylvania, have established a society, which they have named "*The Society of the Friends of the People.*" It is a new edition of the old jacobinical clubs, and threatens to effectuate another insurrection, and to produce scenes of the most dreadful confusion and wretchedness in that state. There is one article in the plan of combination which the revolutionists in Pennsylvania have published, that plainly discovers that their object, is to spread anarchy over the whole Union.—It is as follows, from the Aurora of March 29, 1805.

"ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the
"corresponding committee, to correspond
"with the various meetings of the society,
"and with all other societies that shall be
"established on similar principles, *in any*
"*other of the United States*, and to lay all
"communications which they shall make
"and receive, together with such other bu-
"siness as they shall from time to time
"think proper, before the society."

They have taken no care to hide the cloven foot; they have boldly avowed their designs, and given a sort of invitation to all the discontented and factious in the other States, to co-operate with them in the work of revolution.

Next let us see in what manner Duane (the Editor of the Aurora) treats the large and respectable body of democratic republicans in Pennsylvania, with Mr. Dallas at their head, who are opposed to a revolution in that state.—This is his language?

"——They will petition loudly for a
"reprieve—they will stir up every interest
"in their power to procure their pardon—
"they will writhe, and twist, and turn—
"they know *they are on the road to the scaf-*
"*fold, and must meet their fate; but that*
"*fate* they will endeavour to procrastinate
"—Republicans, be not moved by their
"entreaties.

"They look'd at the tree, and they travers'd the cart,
"They handled the rope, but seem'd loth to depart."

If men who scruple not to use such murderous language even toward such of their own political party as presume to dissent from them in a single instance, should chance to arrive at power, what could be expected, but scenes of blood and carnage similar to those in France. It is high time for considerate honest men of all political parties, to link themselves together in firm union against the formidable host of desperadoes, who are setting themselves in array against law and government.—*Con. Courant.*

We this day insert the circular letter of the noted Matthew Lyon, to his constituents, for the purpose of showing more fully, in what light the outrageous conduct of Randolph, and his adherents, is now viewed by some of those who used to be his most humble and obsequious adulators.

Mr. Cathcart, late Consul of the United States to the Barbary powers, is arrived with his family, at the city of Washington.

Richard O'Brien, Esq. late Consul-General of the United States at Algiers has arrived at Philadelphia, with his family.

The following has been published in the Aurora of the 29th of March last. Some allowance is to be made for the false colouring which the prejudice of the writer may have given to the behaviour of Governor M'Kean in his interview with the Speaker of the House of Assembly; but this much is evident, that the revolutionists in Pennsylvania, are preparing the fire and the wood for sacrificing Governor M'Kean who was formerly their idol; and that the Governor on his part, heartily repents of his having appointed unsuitable men to offices, in the early part of his administration, and while he was under the influence of violent party feelings.

The Governor sees his mistakes, when perhaps it is too late to rectify them; it may however be a useful warning to other executive officers in the Union.—Whenever executive officers appoint men to subordinate offices, who are notoriously unqualified, they not only do an irreparable injury to the public, but they plant thorns in their own bosoms.

From the Philadelphia Aurora, of March 29, 1805.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster to the editor, dated March 27 1805.

"You have not been informed wrong, as to the conduct of the governor; but what you have been told is very far short of the whole truth—the facts as I had them from the speaker are these—he called on the governor to recommend a respectable neighbor of his for the magistracy in his county; when the governor, in a strain of indecent and intemperate invective, told him that he had already appointed too many ignoramuses; that the *republicans* were a set of *clod-hoppers*, who had no more understanding than *Geese*, and wondered at their impudence in talking of calling a convention, to alter the constitution, which they never did and never could understand; that he would not allow it, and would take special care to prevent it, &c. The speaker tells me he continued to talk in this style for fifteen minutes, giving no opportunity either to himself or to the other gentlemen who were present to answer him; and other company coming in, the speaker and the other gentlemen took the opportunity to leave him to the company. Their astonishment, and indignation is more easily conceived than described; such treatment, unusual among decent men, was perhaps never shewn by an executive officer towards the speaker, or towards the members of a legislature. Their astonishment at this treatment was such that they cannot precisely determine whether his *insolent abuse* was levelled at the members alone, or extended to the people at large.—You may suppose what are the feelings of the legislature on this indignity to their speaker, whom every man must respect from his personal merits and integrity, as well as towards the representatives and those very people to whom the governor owes his elevation.

"I have to add that the bill, which passed both houses, relating to the appointment of comptroller of the treasury, and the register general, has been sent back by the governor with objections—and in the *furious* and *tyrannical temper* which he now displays, we we expect that the judiciary bill, containing the arbitration principle, will be likewise returned!"

MARRIED.—At South-Kingstown, on the 11th inst. Mr. *John B. Perry*, to Miss *Susan Babcock*, daughter of Mr. Peleg Babcock, of that town.

DIED.—At Paris (State of New-York) Mrs. *Elizabeth Tompkins*. consort of Mr. Nathaniel Tompkins, and daughter of the late Mr. John Pearse, of this town, in the 29th year of her age.

—In South-Kingstown, on the 13th inst. at a very advanced age, Mrs. *Mary Peckham*. widow of the late Benjamin Peckham, Esq. and sister of the late Hon. George Hazard, of this town.

—In this town, on the 10th inst. Mrs. *Mary Lisb*, consort of Mr. Job Fish, in the 26th year of her age.

—On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. *Phebe Vose*, consort of Mr. Edward Vose, in the 52d year of her age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, *April* 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally, Chace,	New-York
Brig Rowena, Potter,	Martinique
Trial, White,	Havanna
Alfred, Tanner,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Sukey, Bears,	Boston
Nancy, Greene,	Baltimore
Sloop Huntress, Earl,	New-York
Brig John, Thatcher,	Barbadoes

DAVID & JOHN RODMAN

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the Boot and Shoe-making business in all its branches, No. 12, Mary-street; where Suwarrow, and other Boots, and Shoes of all descriptions (made of the best materials) may be had on reasonable terms. Those who may please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work faithfully and neatly executed, and their favors gratefully acknowledged. *Newport, 4th Mon. 19, 1805*

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL, boil'd or unboil'd;
Best London White-Lead;
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April 19, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back eighty-six feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY the 9th of May ensuing, at XI o'clock, A. M on the premises, if the Weather proves fair, if not on the next fair day, at the same hour and place.

THAT Valuable FARM on the south-end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of choice Land, formerly in Two Farms; and will be sold, separate or together, as may best suit the purchasers.—Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

For CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)*

THE Ship ROSE IN BLOOM, ISAAC BURDICK, Master, to sail the 24th inst.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, at *Stevens's* Wharf, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
Thames-street.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, so common in the spring and fall seasons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of those that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but must acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.
Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The sale of Dr *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants seem to approve of them very much. I have sold all you left with me. Those Bitters have had a surprising effect on several of my acquaintance, in restoring appetite and health to those that were quite low. With respect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable Pills are a most excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are useful in all other disorders where purges are necessary; they are certain to operate in a short time, without occasioning the least pain or griping. These Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertisement.

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Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, *for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in dislodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels of Children and Adults; they are also a very gentle purge, and the most proper physic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

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Newport, April 19, 1805.

dee, with a reinforcement of 1600 seamen and troops—and that the naval and land forces collected at Antigua amounted to 12 or 14,000 men—That the French fleet had been off Antigua, but learning the state of defence, stood off to the southward. The Cork fleet, under convoy of two frigates having on board 1700 troops, has arrived at Barbadoes.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1805.

" *Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

On Wednesday last the General Election of State Officers, and the choice of Representatives to the General Assembly, took place throughout this State.—The votes in this town, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 3d Senator, were as follows:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Seth Wheaton, Esq.	119
His Excellency Arthur Fenner,	103
Majority for Wheaton,	16

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

Thomas Hoxsie, Esq.	139
Hon. Paul Mumford,	87
Majority for Hoxsie,	52

FOR THIRD SENATOR.

Nicholas Easton, Esq.	140
James Helme, Esq.	85
Majority for Easton,	55

As the opposition to Governor Fenner was merely partial, and as it were unpremeditated, there is no doubt of his re-election.—But it certainly indicates strong symptoms of change in public opinion, when we find the majority of Freemen in a town, which has, for many years, been the most strenuous in support of Gov. Fenner, giving now a decided majority against him.

We have not received a correct statement of the votes, for Lieut. Governor, and 3d Senator, from all the towns in the State, but, from the information which we have received, on this subject, we think it highly probable, that the Hon. Paul Mumford, Esq. is re-elected Lieutenant Governor, and that James Helme, Esq. is elected 3d Senator, in the room of Thomas Hoxsie, Esq.

Henry Smith, Waterman Tibbets, Timothy Wilmarth, William Waterman, John D'Wolf, Joseph Cundall, Oliver Gardner, Samuel Hoxsie, and Willam Wilbour, Esquires, as Senators—Samuel Eddy, Esq. as Secretary, James Burrill, jun. Esq. as Attorney-General, and Henry Sherburne, Esq. as General-Treasurer, were generally voted for, and are re-elected without opposition in any part of the State.

The following gentlemen were chosen Representatives, by the Freemen of the several towns in the county of Newport, to represent them in the General Assembly, the six ensuing months, viz.

NEWPORT.—Constant Taber, *William Tew, William Hunter, Daniel Sheldon,* Enoch Hazard, *Joseph Boss.*

PORTSMOUTH.—*Richard Shearman, William Anthony, Daniel Chase, Clarke Chase.*

MIDDLETOWN.—Samuel Manchester, Benjamin Easton.

TIVERTON.—Christopher Manchester, William Humphreys.

LITTLE COMPTON.—Isaac Willbour, *Daniel Willbour.*

JAMESTOWN.—John Remington, *Wager Weeden.*

NEW-SHOREHAM.—John Sands, Thomas Briggs.

[☞ Those of the above gentlemen, whose names are in *Italics*, are *new* members.]

We understand, that in the counties of Washington and Kent, several of their former Representatives to the General Assembly, have been removed, and *new* ones elected in their stead.

Upon the whole, we hope and believe, that the changes, that have been made in this town, and elsewhere, will advance the public good. We believe these changes resulted, not so much from the spirit of party, as from a desire to check the mischief, and quiet the violence of all parties. Although, in this town, three sets of candidates were nominated, and zealously supported by their different friends, yet the utmost good order prevailed during the Town-Meeting.

A victory, to be sure, was obtained by those, who, of late, have been but little accustomed to victory, yet it was enjoyed with modesty, moderation and forbearance. We hope a new order of things is now commencing, and that Society, recovering from the disease of party, will be restored to its natural tone of health and quiet. We hope that politicians will be taught, that loud declamations for public good, and secret conspiracies for exclusive selfish benefit, are not compatible with the sound principles of Republicanism, nor reconcileable to the good sense, and honest feeling, of the mass of our fellow-citizens; who, left to themselves, and permitted to manage "their own affairs, in their own way," unvexed by the irritations of interested chiefs of party, will, conducted as it were, by the Law of Nature, elect those to represent them for whose talents they have respect, and in whose integrity they have confidence.

PENNSYLVANIA REVOLUTION.

The projected revolution in Pennsylvania comes on apace. Gen. Muhlenburgh has gone over to the Revolutionists, and the grand committee of the House of Representatives of that state, to whom was referred the petitions for calling a convention to alter the constitution, have reported in favour of the measure, and of calling forth the sense of the people upon the subject at their next general election. Thus the *apple of discord* is completely in motion. M'Kean is widening the breach between himself and the democrats.—In addition to the scolding he gave the speaker of the House of Representatives, (detailed in this day's Mercury,) wherein he calls the Democrats *a set of Clod-hoppers, having no more sense than geese*, he has negatived two of the most favourite laws pass'd by the present Legislature, and *sent them back* to the houses where they originated.—All is bustle and confusion at Lancaster, and poor Pennsylvania is doomed to undergo the most trying scenes of party contention during the present, and perhaps succeeding years. The good *republicans* will have as hard work in getting M'Kean *out* as they ever had in getting him in. *Simon Snider*, the present speaker of the House of Representatives, is said to be the rival candidate for the governmental chair.

Squally Facts.—Immediately after Randolph and Nicholson found themselves disappointed in the result of Judge Chase's trial, they attacked the vital principles of the Constitution of the general government; and a number of the members of Congress united with them in this plan of disorganization. The *tocsin* of revolution has been sounded at the City of Washington and on the floor of Congress; and the wild fire of the revolutionary spirit is spreading abroad. The jacobinical frenzy is reviving, and threatens to prostrate all law and government.

The leaders of the revolutionists in Pennsylvania, have established a society, which they have named "*The Society of the Friends of the People.*" It is a new edition of the old jacobinical clubs, and threatens to effectuate another insurrection, and to produce scenes of the most dreadful confusion and wretchedness in that state. There is one article in the plan of combination which the revolutionists in Pennsylvania have published, that plainly discovers that their object, is to spread anarchy over the whole Union.—It is as follows, from the Aurora of March 29, 1805.

"ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the
"corresponding committee, to correspond
"with the various meetings of the society,
"and with all other societies that shall be
"established on similar principles, *in any*
"*other of the United States*, and to lay all
"communications which they shall make
"and receive, together with such other bu-
"siness as they shall from time to time
"think proper, before the society."

They have taken no care to hide the cloven foot; they have boldly avowed their designs, and given a sort of invitation to all the discontented and factious in the other States, to co-operate with them in the work of revolution.

Next let us see in what manner Duane (the Editor of the Aurora) treats the large and respectable body of democratic republicans in Pennsylvania, with Mr. Dallas at their head, who are opposed to a revolution in that state.—This is his language?

"——They will petition loudly for a
"reprieve—they will stir up every interest
"in their power to procure their pardon—
"they will writhe, and twist, and turn—
"they know *they are on the road to the scaf-*
"*fold, and must meet their fate; but that*
"*fate* they will endeavour to procrastinate
"—Republicans, be not moved by their
"entreaties.

"They look'd at the tree, and they travers'd the cart,
"They handled the rope, but seem'd loth to depart."

If men who scruple not to use such murderous language even toward such of their own political party as presume to dissent from them in a single instance, should chance to arrive at power, what could be expected, but scenes of blood and carnage similar to those in France. It is high time for considerate honest men of all political parties, to link themselves together in firm union against the formidable host of desperadoes, who are setting themselves in array against law and government.—*Con. Courant.*

We this day insert the circular letter of the noted Matthew Lyon, to his constituents, for the purpose of showing more fully, in what light the outrageous conduct of Randolph, and his adherents, is now viewed by some of those who used to be his most humble and obsequious adulators.

Mr. Cathcart, late Consul of the United States to the Barbary powers, is arrived with his family, at the city of Washington.

Richard O'Brien, Esq. late Consul-General of the United States at Algiers, has arrived at Philadelphia, with his family.

The following has been published in the Aurora of the 29th of March last. Some allowance is to be made for the false colouring which the prejudice of the writer may have given to the behaviour of Governor M'Kean in his interview with the Speaker of the House of Assembly; but this much is evident, that the revolutionists in Pennsylvania, are preparing the fire and the wood for sacrificing Governor M'Kean who was formerly their idol; and that the Governor on his part, heartily repents of his having appointed unfuitable men to offices, in the early part of his administration, and while he was under the influence of violent party feelings.

The Governor sees his mistakes, when perhaps it is too late to rectify them; it may however be a useful warning to other executive officers in the Union.—Whenever executive officers appoint men to subordinate offices, who are notoriously unqualified, they not only do an irreparable injury to the public, but they plant thorns in their own bosoms.

From the Philadelphia Aurora, of March 29, 1805.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster to the editor, dated March 27 1805.

"You have not been informed wrong, as to the conduct of the governor; but what you have been told is very far short of the whole truth—the facts as I had them from the speaker are these—he called on the governor to recommend a respectable neighbor of his for the magistracy in his county; when the governor, in a strain of indecent and intemperate invective, told him that he had already appointed too many ignoramuses; that the *republicans* were a set of *clod-hoppers*, who had no more understanding than *Geese*, and wondered at their impudence in talking of calling a convention, to alter the constitution, which they never did and never could understand; that he would not allow it, and would take special care to prevent it, &c. The speaker tells me he continued to talk in this style for fifteen minutes, giving no opportunity either to himself or to the other gentlemen who were present to answer him; and other company coming in, the speaker and the other gentlemen took the opportunity to leave him to the company. Their astonishment and indignation is more easily conceived than described; such treatment, unusual among decent men, was perhaps never shewn by an executive officer towards the speaker, or towards the members of a legislature. Their astonishment at this treatment was such that they cannot precisely determine whether his *insolent abuse* was levelled at the members alone, or extended to the people at large.—You may suppose what are the feelings of the legislature on this indignity to their speaker, whom every man must respect from his personal merits and integrity, as well as towards the representatives and those very people to whom the governor owes his elevation.

"I have to add that the bill, which passed both houses, relating to the appointment of comptroller of the treasury, and the register general, has been sent back by the governor with objections—and in the *furious* and *tyrannical temper* which he now displays, we we expect that the judiciary bill, containing the arbitration principle, will be likewise returned!"

MARRIED.—At South-Kingstown, on the 11th inst. Mr. *John B. Perry*, to Miss *Susan Babcock*, daughter of Mr. Peleg Babcock, of that town.

DIED.—At Paris (State of New-York) Mrs. *Elizabeth Tompkins*, consort of Mr. Nathaniel Tompkins, and daughter of the late Mr. John Pearse, of this town, in the 29th year of her age.

—In South-Kingstown, on the 13th inst. at a very advanced age, Mrs. *Mary Peckham*, widow of the late Benjamin Peckham, Esq. and sister of the late Hon. George Hazard, of this town.

—In this town, on the 10th inst. Mrs. *Mary Fish*, consort of Mr. Job Fish, in the 26th year of her age.

—On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. *Phebe Vose*, consort of Mr. Edward Vose, in the 52d year of her age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, April 19.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Sally, Chace,	New-York
Brig Rowena, Potter,	Martinique
Trial, White,	Havanna
Alfred, Tanner,	Ditto
CLEARED,	For
Schooner Sukey, Bears,	Boston
Nancy, Greene,	Baltimore
Sloop Huntress, Earl,	New-York
Brig John, Thatcher,	Barbadoes

DAVID & JOHN RODMAN

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the Boot and Shoe-making business in all its branches, No. 12, Mary-street; where Suwarrow, and other Boots, and Shoes of all descriptions (made of the best materials) may be had on reasonable terms. Those who may please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having their work faithfully and neatly executed, and their favors gratefully acknowledged. *Newport, 4th Mon. 19, 1805*

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April 19, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back eighty-six feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY the 9th of May ensuing, at XI o'clock, A. M on the premises, if the Weather proves fair, if not on the next fair day, at the same hour and place.

THAT Valuable FARM on the south-end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of choice Land, formerly in Two Farms; and will be sold, separate or together, as may best suit the purchasers.—Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

For CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

THE Ship ROSE IN-BLOOM, ISAAC BURDICK, Master, to sail the 24th inst.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, at *Stevens's* Wharf, or to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
Thames-street.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC THOMPSON,

Of New-London—the following

Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, so common in the spring and fall seasons. Price 50 cents a box.

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Newport, April 19, 1805.

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAD DEVIATED FROM MORAL PROPRIETY.

WHEN virtue beaming from the ſtar of truth,
Shed its pure radiance on the morn of youth—
When ſcience to her ſhrine thy ſteps beguil'd,
And reaſon reign'd, and proſperous fortune ſmil'd;
When charity (in ærial robes attir'd)
Warm'd every wiſh, and every action fir'd;
And peace, illumin'd by reflection's ray,
Strew'd her white roſes on Lothario's way.
I ſaw his pliant heart to wiſdom giv'n,
Hail'd the fair dawn, and bleſs'd approving heav'n;
Yet ah! how chang'd, when treacherous pleaſure ſmil'd,
And diſſipation op'd its thorny wild.
When the dark ſtorm was low'ring round thy head,
Thy reaſon veil'd—thy manly graces fled;
Thy firm reſolves, by faithleſs friends betray'd,
And all thy active virtues proſtrate laid.

Alas! how ſad the gloomy proſpect ſeem'd,
How faint the ſtar that on life's morning gleam'd;
How dim the luſtre which adorn'd thy youth,
When ſcience lur'd thee by the voice of truth—
When Heav'n's pure law thy liberal ſpirit ſway'd,
And peace, with ample recompence repaid.

Could'ſt thou (my friend) in wiſdom's mirror view
Where falſe enjoyment differs from the true;
Conviction's vivid flaſh would glance between
Pleaſure's frail form—and virtue's ſacred mien.

The contraſt plac'd—alas! how dark and drear,
No hopes to ſolace and no friends to cheer;
No compaſs left, through troubled ſeas to guide,
Driven at the mercy of the wind and tide,
The bark, on life's tempeſtuous ocean toſt,
Her ſails all ſhiver'd—and her anchor loſt,
(Whilſt clouds involve and foaming billows break,)
She floats, a diſmal ſolitary wreck.

Reverſe the ſcene—diffuſe thy light afar,
And make celeſtial faith thy polar ſtar;
Immutable as truth thy fame ſhall ſtand,
Its baſe ſupported by that powerful hand
Which bounds the ſea—the ſtarry legion guides,
Subdues the tempeſt, and controuls the tides.
Benignant ſeraphs ſhall thy life attend,
Thy bliſs be permanent, and God thy friend.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXVIII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

"WORTH makes the Man," Pope ſays; and every body acknowledges the truth of the ſentiment: but then the queſtion is, what makes *worth?*—The moraliſt will tell you, "it is *virtue:*" but the man of the world ſays, "it is *money.*" And indeed, in this *age of Reaſon*, the latter definition ſeems almoſt univerſally to prevail. When it is aſked, how much a man is *worth*, the anſwer generally has an excluſive reference to his property. If he has wealth, the replier to the queſtion ſays, he is worth ſo many thouſand dollars: but if he be very poor, though he ſhould poſſeſs the intelligence of a Newton, and the benevolence of a Howard, "*He is not worth a groat.*" Thus the worth of a man, like that of beef and butter, is reckoned by dollars and cents.

If this ſubject were not too ſerious for ſatire, it might afford a fund of that kind of amuſement: but a conſiderate view of the fatal evils, which flow from the general prevalence of Avarice, repreſſes all diſpoſition for ridicule. Money is a neceſſary and good thing; but when it is made the *Summum Bonum* or *the Chief Good*, this ſuperlative affection for it, is degrading to human nature and productive of infinite miſchief. Accordingly an inſpired writer ſays, "The love of money (that is in the ſenſe aforementioned) is the root of all evil." It is like the lean kine, which devoured thoſe that were fat and well-favoured; and ſtill continued lean themſelves. It eats up patriotiſm, ſocial benevolence, and private friendſhip; and, indeed, every thing that is lovely, in the human character. It ſtimulates men to ſtudy and practice the multifarious arts of ſwindling and cheating; and, Judas-like, to ſell their conſcience or their country *for prices of ſilver.* In the mean time, it prevents or extinguiſhes a laudable ambition for intellectual improvements and moral excellence.

What can remain, that is great or noble, in a mind which has been accuſtomed to eſteem riches to be "the one thing needful?"—How can it be expected, that youth will pant for intellectual improvements, or that the ſocial virtues will expend in their hearts, when *Money* is made the ſtandard of *Merit?* And finally, how long can republican liberty remain among a people, in whoſe language and *practice* too, *wealth and worth* are ſynonimous terms, or ſignify the ſame thing?

JUST RECEIVED, BY
WILLIAM C. BAEN,
A large aſſortment of India Cottons, viz.

JALAPORE Sannas,
Baftas,
Mow Sannas,
Mamoodies,
Gurrahs,

Which will be ſold, very low, for Caſh.
Newport, February 15, 1805.

SIMON DAVIS
Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 8, on SIZ-VENS's Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

ROCK SALT, of the firſt quality, by the 100 buſhels, or ſmaller quantities; Molaſſes, ſuitable for retailing, by the quantity or ſingle hogſhead; meſs and prime Pork, by the barrel; Weſt-India and New-England Rum, by the hogſhead, barrel, or ſmaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Alſo,

The ſtanding-rigging, one main-ſtayſail, two main-ſails, one fore-ſail, one main and one fore-top-ſail, two cables, caps, blocks, croſs-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months ſince, burthen one hundred tons; which will anſwer for a veſſel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchaſed on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,
Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceaſed Father, conſiſting of a very large and extenſive aſſortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms—Alſo juſt received, an additional aſſortment of Cutlery, amongſt which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

New and warranted Garden Seeds,
Juſt imported from London, by the Ship Joſeph, via New-York, and for Sale by
MARY DUNBAR,
Oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, viz.

Peaſe:
EARLY Turner
Early Charlton
Blue Pruſſian
Green Marrowfat
Dwarf Do.
Dwarf Spaniſh Sugar.

Beans:
Early Mazagan
Large Windſor.

Cabbage:
Early Dwarf May
Early Yorkſhire
Early Sugar-Loaf
Early Cauliflower
Large Batterſea
Drum-Head
Large-Red
Green Scotch Cale
Green Savoy
Yellow Do.

Lettuce:
Early-frame Cabbage
Brown-Dutch
Sileſia.

Radiſh:
Early Short-top
Early Salmon
Long-Scarlet.

Sweet Marjoram
Thyme and Sage
Summerſavory
Lemon Balm
Curled Parſley
Curled Creſs
Solid Celery
Broad-leav'd Spinage
Prickly-leav'd Do.
White Muſtard
Naſturtium
Early Dutch Turnip
Scarlet and Blood Beet
Orange Carrot
Large Parſnip
White Onion
Scarlet Do.
Early-frame Cucumber
Long, prickly Do.
Buſh and long-neck Squaſh.

Annual Flowers:
Purple Egg Plant
Ice-Plant
Humble-Plant
Tri-colour
Red Coxcomb
Flos Adonis
Red 10 week Stock
Lobela Catchfly
Mignonette
Cyanus Minor
Cherry Capſicum
China-Pink
Roſe Larkſpur
Roſe Lupins
Yellow Do.
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Mix'd ſweet Peaſe
Mix'd China-aſter
Striped French Marygold
Summer Cypreſs
Mourning-Widow
World's Wonder.

Biennial & Perennial:
Polyanthus
Snap Dragon
Brompton Stock
Bloody Wall-Flower
Primroſe-Tree
Auricula
Perennial-Flax
Carnation
Pheaſant-ey'd Pink
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Canterbury Bells
Honeſty
Double Hollyhock.

Roots:
Ranunculus
Double Anamones.

Alſo, an aſſortment of cut, fluted, and engraved Engliſh Glaſs WARE.

Newport, March 29, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Caſh will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1804.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 2d Day of May enſuing, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premiſes.

A LOT of LAND, containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceaſed, laying on the Road leading to the Beach, oppoſite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, March 8, 1805.

THE Subſcriber, being appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, merchant, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*
Newport, February 23, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,
THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Truſtees is appointed to be held at ſaid Academy on Monday the 29th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on buſineſs of much importance to ſaid Inſtitution—A general attendance is requeſted.

By Order of the Preſident,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*
Waſhington Academy, North-Kingstown, April 4, 1805.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

THE Managers having taken an account of the ſale of Tickets in this Lottery, are happy to inform the public, That the diſpoſal of them has been ſuch, as to warrant their fixing a day for drawing, which is announced to commence on the 24th day of June next, in the Academy-Hall, and will continue until the ſame be completed.—The Tickets remaining unſold, are placed in the hands of the following perſons for ſale, (and the continuance of the public patronage is ſolicited, in the diſpoſal of them) viz.—Jabez Denniſon (at the Newport Inſurance-Office;) Jacob Richardſon, Poſt Maſter; William R. Wilder, and Stephen Deblois, in Newport; William Wilkinſon, and William Larned, in Providence; Daniel E. Updike, Philip Tillinghaſt, and William Hammond, jun. in Wickford; James Helme, in South-Kingſtown; Nathaniel Phillips, Poſt-Maſter, in Warren; William Rhodes, in Weſterly; Joſeph Iriſh, in Hopkinton.

By Order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry,*
Waſhington Academy, North Kingstown, April 5, 1805.

*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, are alſo for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

THE Perſon who borrowed of the ſubſcriber, ſome time ſince, the 4th Volume of Goſſ's Hiſtory, is requeſted to return the ſame immediately.

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Juſt Received, and now for SALE, by
JAMES CENTER,
At his Shop, No. 111, Thames-Street, oppoſite Gen Martin's, the following Garden Seeds, viz.

Peaſe EARLY Charleton, early Turner, Ledman's dwarf, Spaniſh do. large Marrowfat, two podded do.

Cabbage Early Dutch, ſugar-loaf and Yorkſhire, large-head, batterſea, and Savoy do.

Beans. Early white, ſix weeks, refugee, cranberry and white pole do.

Lettuce. Sileſia, tennis-ball, brown, and Dutch do.

Radiſh. Short-top, ſalmon, and turnip do.

ALSO,

Blood and ſcarlet beet; red and white onion; orange carrot; cucumber; water and muſh-melon; ſweet marjorum; ſage; ſummer-ſavory; ſpinage; white muſtard; celery; naſturtium; Dutch and French turnip. *Newport, April 5, 1805.*

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, Two Lots of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point.—Alſo a number of Window-Frames and Saſhes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewiſe 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork—He has alſo for Sale, or to Let, a good Horſe and Chaiſe.

JAMES MITCHELL.
Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

TO BE LET,

SHOP No. 127, Thames-Street, adjoining the Store of the ſubſcriber, having a convenient parlour back, and two chambers above. The ſhop will be let, either with or without the rooms, as may beſt ſuit the occupant. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt of May enſuing. Apply to

N. GEFFROY, *Watch-Maker.*
Newport, March 29, 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, Auguſt 17, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have juſt received, in addition to their former Aſſortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt poſſible terms.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL.—Poſſeſſion to be given the 15th day of May next.—For terms apply to *William Ellery*, jun. or

W. MARCHANT.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,
And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon ſtanding.—The above Farm will be ſold in whole, or divided as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON.
At Newport.
February 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commiſſion,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the beſt manner for ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for ſhipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

Newport, November 23, 1804

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,
At No. 156, Thames-Street,
Have on Hand, and now are ſelling, an excellent Aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and Grocery GOODS, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.

Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas.
Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Caſſia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

Newport, 1ſt of 3d mo. 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-Houſe and Orchard thereon now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indiſputable title will be given and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, February 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*
Newport, May 11, 1804.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a ſuperior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or ſingle Ream—*cheaper than can be purchaſed elſewhere.* *Newport, April 5.*

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAD DEVIATED FROM MORAL PROPRIETY.

WHEN virtue beaming from the star of truth,
Shed its pure radiance on the morn of youth—
When science to her shrine thy steps beguil'd,
And reason reign'd, and prosperous fortune smil'd;
When charity (in aerial robes attir'd)
Warm'd every wish, and every action fir'd;
And peace, illumin'd by reflection's ray,
Strew'd her white roses on Lothario's way.
I saw his pliant heart to wisdom giv'n,
Hail'd the fair dawn, and bless'd approving heav'n;
Yet ah! how chang'd, when treacherous pleasure
smil'd,
And dissipation op'd its thorny wild.
When the dark storm was low'ring round thy head,
Thy reason veil'd—thy manly graces fled;
Thy firm resolves, by faithless friends betray'd,
And all thy active virtues prostrate laid.

Alas! how sad the gloomy prospect seem'd,
How faint the star that on life's morning gleam'd;
How dim the lustre which adorn'd thy youth,
When science lur'd thee by the voice of truth—
When Heav'n's pure law thy liberal spirit sway'd,
And peace, with ample recompence repaid.

Could'st thou (my friend) in wisdom's mirror view
Where false enjoyment differs from the true;
Conviction's vivid flash would glance between
Pleasure's frail form—and virtue's sacred mien.

The contrast plac'd—alas! how dark and drear,
No hopes to solace and no friends to cheer;
No compass left, through troubled seas to guide,
Driven at the mercy of the wind and tide,
The bark, on life's tempestuous ocean toss't,
Her sails all shiver'd—and her anchor lost,
(Whilst clouds involve and foaming billows break,)
She floats, a dismal solitary wreck.

Reverse the scene—diffuse thy light afar,
And make celestial faith thy polar star;
Immutable as truth thy fame shall stand,
Its base supported by that powerful hand
Which bounds the sea—the starry legion guides,
Subdues the tempest, and controuls the tides.
Benignant seraphs shall thy life attend,
Thy bliss be permanent, and GOD thy friend.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXVIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

"WORTH makes the Man," Pope says; and every body acknowledges the truth of the sentiment: but then the question is, what makes *worth?*—The moralist will tell you, "it is *virtue:*" but the man of the world says, "it is *money.*" And indeed, in this *age of Reason*, the latter definition seems almost universally to prevail. When it is asked, how much a man is *worth*, the answer generally has an exclusive reference to his property. If he has wealth, the replier to the question says, he is worth so many thousand dollars: but if he be very poor, though he should possess the intelligence of a Newton, and the benevolence of a Howard, "*He is not worth a groat.*" Thus the worth of a man, like that of beef and butter, is reckoned by dollars and cents.

If this subject were not too serious for satire, it might afford a fund of that kind of amusement: but a considerate view of the fatal evils, which flow from the general prevalence of Avarice, represses all disposition for ridicule. Money is a necessary and good thing; but when it is made the *Summum Bonum* or *the Chief Good*, this superlative affection for it, is degrading to human nature and productive of infinite mischief. Accordingly an inspired writer says, "The love of money (that is in the sense aforementioned) is the root of all evil." It is like the lean kine, which devoured those that were fat and well-favoured; and still continued lean themselves. It eats up patriotism, social benevolence, and private friendship; and, indeed, every thing that is lovely, in the human character. It stimulates men to study and practice the multifarious arts of swindling and cheating; and, Judas-like, to sell their conscience or their country *for prices of silver*. In the mean time, it prevents or extinguishes a laudable ambition for intellectual improvements and moral excellence.

What can remain, that is great or noble, in a mind which has been accustomed to esteem riches to be "the one thing needful?"—How can it be expected, that youth will pant for intellectual improvements, or that the social virtues will expend in their hearts, when *Money* is made the standard of *Merit?* And finally, how long can republican liberty remain among a people, in whose language and *practice* too, *wealth and worth* are synonimous terms, or signify the same thing?

JUST RECEIVED, BY
WILLIAM C. BAEN,
A large assortment of India Cottons,
viz.
JALAPORE Sannas,
Baftas,
Mow Sannas,
Mamoodies,
Gurrahs,
Which will be sold, very low, for Cash.
Newport, February 15, 1805.

SIMON DAVIS
Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 8, on STEVENS's Wharf, the following Articles, viz.
ROCK SALT, of the first quality, by the 100 bushels, or smaller quantities; Molasses, suitable for retailing, by the quantity or single hogshead; mess and prime Pork, by the barrel; West-India and New-England Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Also,
The standing-rigging, one main-stay sail, two main-sails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore-top-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, cross-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months since, burthen one hundred tons; which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.
Newport, March 25, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,
Informs his Friends and others,
THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceased Father, consisting of a very large and extensive assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Also just received, an additional assortment of Cutlery, amongst which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, March 23, 1805.

New and warranted Garden Seeds,
Just imported from London, by the Ship Joseph, via New York, and for Sale by
MARY DUNBAR,
Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, viz.

Pease:
EARLY Turner
Early Charlton
Blue Prussian
Green Marrowfat
Dwarf Do.
Dwarf Spanish Sugar.
Beans:
Early Mazagan
Large Windsor.
Cabbage:
Early Dwarf May
Early Yorkshire
Early Sugar-Loaf
Early Cauliflower
Large Battersea
Drum-Head
Large-Red
Green Scotch Cale
Green Savoy
Yellow Do.
Lettuce:
Early-frame Cabbage
Brown-Dutch
Silesia.
Radish:
Early Short-top
Early Salmon
Long-Scarlet.

Sweet Marjoram
Thyme and Sage
Summersavory
Lemon Balm
Curled Parsley
Curled Cress
Solid Celery
Broad-leav'd Spinage
Prickly-leav'd Do.
White Mustard
Nasturtium
Early Dutch Turnip
Scarlet and Blood Beet
Orange Carrot
Large Parsnip
White Onion
Scarlet Do.
Early-frame Cucumber
Long, prickly Do.
Bush and long-neck Squash.
Annual Flowers:
Purple Egg Plant
Ice-Plant
Humble-Plant
Tri-colour
Red Coxcomb
Flos Adonis
Red 10 week Stock
Lobela Catchfly
Mignonette
Cyanus Minor
Cherry Capsicum
China-Pink
Rose Larkspur
Rose Lupins
Yellow Do.
Sweet Marvel of Peru
Mix'd sweet Pease
Mix'd China-aster
Striped French Marygold
Summer Cypress
Mourning-Widow
World's Wonder.
Biennial & Perennial:
Polyanthus
Snap Dragon
Brompton Stock
Bloody Wall-Flower
Primrose-Tree
Auricula
Perennial-Flax
Carnation
Pheasant-ey'd Pink
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Canterbury Bells
Honesty
Double Hollyhock.
Roots:
Ranunculus
Double Anamones.

Also, an assortment of cut, fluted, and engraved English Glass WARE.
Newport, March 29, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.
BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION.
On the 2d Day of May ensuing, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.
A LOT of LAND, containing four acres, late the property of JONATHAN MARSH, deceased, laying on the Road leading to the Beach, opposite the Wind-Mill.—Conditions at the time and place of Sale.
GARDNER & DEAN, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, March 8, 1805.

THE Subscriber, being appointed Administratrix on the estate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, merchant, deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to Stephen Deblois, or
JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*
Newport, February 23, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,
THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.
A SPECIAL Meeting of the Trustees is appointed to be held at said Academy, on Monday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of much importance to said Institution—A general attendance is requested.
By Order of the President,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Secry.*
Washington Academy, North-Kingstown, April 4, 1805.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.
THE Managers having taken an account of the sale of Tickets in this Lottery, are happy to inform the public, That the disposal of them has been such, as to warrant their fixing a day for drawing, which is announced to commence on the 24th day of June next, in the Academy-Hall, and will continue until the same be completed.—The Tickets remaining unsold, are placed in the hands of the following persons for sale, (and the continuance of the public patronage is solicited, in the disposal of them) viz—Jabez Dennison (at the Newport Insurance-Office;) Jacob Richardson, Post Master; William R. Wilder, and Stephen Deblois, in Newport; William Wilkinson, and William Larned, in Providence; Daniel E. Updike, Philip Tillinghast, and William Hammond, jun. in Wickford; James Helme, in South-Kingstown; Nathaniel Phillips, Post-Master, in Warren; William Rhodes, in Westerly; Joseph Irish, in Hopkinton.
By Order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry,*
Washington Academy, North Kingstown, April 5, 1805.

*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, are also for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

THE Person who borrowed of the subscriber, some time since, the 4th Volume of Goss's History, is requested to return the same immediately.
THOMAS ROBINSON.
Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.
Just Received, and now for SALE, by
JAMES CENTER,
At his Shop, No. 111, Thames-Street, opposite Gen Martin's, the following Garden Seeds, viz.
Pease EARLY Charleton, early Turner, Ledman's dwarf, Spanish do. large Marrowfat, two podded do.
Cabbage Early Dutch, sugar-loaf and Yorkshire, large-head, batterfea, and Savoy do.
Beans. Early white, six weeks, refugee, cranberry and white pole do.
Lettuce. Silesia, tennis-ball, brown, and Dutch do.
Radish. Short-top, salmon, and turnip do.
ALSO,
Blood and scarlet beet; red and white onion; orange carrot; cucumber; water and mush-melon; sweet marjorum; sage; summer-savory; spinage; white mustard; celery; nasturtium; Dutch and French turnip. *Newport, April 5, 1805.*

THE Subscriber has for Sale, Two Lots of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—Also a number of Window-Frames and Sashes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewise 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork—He has also for Sale, or to Let, a good Horse and Chaise.
JAMES MITCHELL.
Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

TO BE LET,
SHOP No. 127, Thames-Street, adjoining the Store of the subscriber, having a convenient parlour back, and two chambers above. The shop will be let, either with or without the rooms, as may best suit the occupant. Possession to be given the first of May ensuing. Apply to
N. GEFFROY, *Watch-Maker.*
Newport, March 29, 1805.

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment: and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 17, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,
A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL.——Possession to be given the 15th day of May next.——For terms apply to *William Ellery*, jun. or
W. MARCHANT.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,
And possession given the 25th of March next,
THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon standing.—The above Farm will be sold in whole, or divided as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
JAMES ROBINSON.
At Newport.
February 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased, have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE,
Offers for Sale,
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE, on Commission,
TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.
ALSO
Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.
LIKEWISE
Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.
Newport, November 23, 1804

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,
At No. 156, Thames-Street,
Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of
SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Lutestrings and Persians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and Stuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both English and American manufactured.
Hyson,
Young-Hyson,
Hyson-Skin,
Souchong, and
Bohea } Fresh Teas.
Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flore, French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and
Ginger.
A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.
A few hundred bushels of coarse Exuma Salt, suitable for dairies, &c.
The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.
Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

FOR SALE,
A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-House and Orchard thereon now in the possession of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indisputable title will be given and the terms of payment made easy.
CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, February 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to
POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*
Newport, May 11, 1804.

WRAPPING-PAPER,
Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Ream,—*cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.* *Newport, April 5.*